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SECURITY INFORMATION

REPORT NO.  25X1

CD NO.

DATE DISTR. 17 December 1952

NO. OF PAGES 2

DATE OF INFO.

NO. OF ENCLS.  
(LISTED BELOW)

PLACE  
ACQUIRED

SUPPLEMENT TO  
REPORT NO. 25X1

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1. The mines in Hungary are under the direction of the Ministry of Mines and Energy. The persons responsible for the mining industry are the following: Stephen Havrán, Chief Deputy of the Ministry; Aloysius Tihanyi, Deputy Minister; Emery Haracska, Deputy Minister; Zoltán Ajtay, head of the coal mines division; Joseph Pothornik, president of the Miners' Union; and Béla Blaha, secretary general of the Miners' Union. The real masters of the Hungarian mining industry, however, are the Russians.
2. The Hungarian coal mines produce today about twice as much as they did in 1938. The Soviets, however, are never satisfied with production and instead of blaming themselves for the bad condition of the mines, which in reality, are under Soviet direction, they blame the "poor discipline" and "poor working methods" of the miners. One of the Soviet inspectors controls those farmers who are now working in the newly opened mines, and who are only part-time miners and still work on their own small fields. These miners will be deprived by the end of 1952 of all their land.
3. Komló is the only coal mine where coal, fit for smelting coke, is mined. The new 1952 mine constructions in Hungary are being undertaken mainly at Komló. New shafts are being built eight kilometers long; one of them, 800 meters deep, will be the deepest Hungarian mine pit. A new coal classifier is already in use there. The power station is being enlarged. New housing is being built for the miners. A new school and a large bathing establishment with a capacity of 4,800 is under construction.

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4. The new Balinkabánya mine near Bodajk has been producing since December 1951. At present it is 200 meters deep. This mine will be transformed into a "model mine" where all work will be mechanized.
5. Enlargements, new pits and shafts have been constructed in the following mines: Sajókazinc, Tatabánya, Gyöngyös, Edelény, Kányás, Pilis, Oroszlány, Szentgál. The "Petöfi" mine will have two new shafts, which allegedly will raise the output by 30 percent.
6. The installation work in these mines is done by the "Duclos" Mining Machines Plant (formerly Bamert). The direction of this plant is composed of: Stephen Varga, director; William Schmidt, head of the construction planning division; John Sziluka, CP secretary; Csánádi (fmu), president of the managing committee. Last summer this plant worked mainly for the great melting furnaces of Dicsőgyőr - it made coke conveyor belts.
7. The Ministry for Mines and Energy officially estimates the Hungarian bauxite stock at 300 million metric tons. They say that 60 percent of all the bauxite in Europe lies in Hungary; this means 10 percent of the world's bauxite deposits. According to the Ministry, Hungary's present aluminum production is 20 times larger than it had been in 1938. Today, 44 percent of Hungary's bauxite is being processed into aluminum in Hungary; the rest is exported to the USSR. In the field of industrial application, aluminum is now replacing copper in Hungary in many branches of electrotechnics. Also military and transportation objects are being made of aluminum. The aluminum production for 1952 has been fixed at one million tons.

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